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(54) O/W TYPE EMULSION CONTAINING HIGHLY UNSATURATED FATTY ACID AND METHOD FOR PREVENTING OXIDATION THEREOF

(57)Abstract:

PURPOSE: To obtain O/W type emulsion suppressed in oxidation of a highly unsaturated fatty acid over an extremely long time.

CONSTITUTION: In an O/W type emulsion containing an oil component consisting of a highly unsaturated fatty acid or its derivative as a dispersing phase, this O/W type emulsion contains a water-soluble antioxidant in water as a dispersing medium and further as necessary, contains lipophilic antioxidant also in the oil component. This method for preventing oxidation of the highly unsaturated fatty is carried out using its O/W type emulsion.

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CLAIMS

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] The higher unsaturated fatty acid content O/W emulsion which comes to contain an anti-oxidant in underwater [as a dispersion medium] in the O/W emulsion which uses the oil component containing a higher unsaturated fatty acid or its derivative as a dispersed phase. [Claim 2] The higher unsaturated fatty acid content O/W emulsion according to claim 1 which comes to contain an anti-oxidant also in the oil component containing a higher unsaturated fatty acid or its derivative while containing an anti-oxidant in underwater [as a dispersion medium]. [Claim 3] The higher unsaturated fatty acid content O/W emulsion according to claim 1 or 2 whose higher unsaturated fatty acid is eicosapentaenoic acid, docosa-hexaenoic acid, or alphalinolenic acid.

[Claim 4] The higher unsaturated fatty acid content O/W emulsion according to claim 1 or 2 with which a higher unsaturated fatty acid is chosen from eicosapentaenoic acid, docosa-hexaenoic acid, or alpha-linolenic acid.

[Claim 5] The higher unsaturated fatty acid content O/W emulsion according to claim 1 to 4 which is a water-soluble anti-oxidant with which the anti-oxidant contained underwater is chosen from an ascorbic acid, erythorbic acid, or those salts.

[Claim 6] The higher unsaturated fatty acid content O/W emulsion according to claim 2 to 5 which is an oil solubility anti-oxidant with which the anti-oxidant contained in an oil component is chosen from vitamin E, a vitamin-E derivative, vitamin-C ester, sesame oil, or cotton seed oil. [Claim 7] The antioxidizing approach of the higher unsaturated fatty acid content O/W mold emulsion characterized by making underwater [as a dispersion medium] contain an anti-oxidant in the O/W emulsion which uses the oil component containing a higher unsaturated fatty acid or its derivative as a dispersed phase.

[Claim 8] The antioxidizing approach according to claim 7 characterized by making an anti-oxidant contain also in the oil component containing a higher unsaturated fatty acid or its derivative higher unsaturated fatty acid while making underwater [as a dispersant] contain an anti-oxidant.

[Claim 9] The claim 7 publication whose higher unsaturated fatty acid is eicosapentaenoic acid, docosa-hexaenoic acid, or alpha-linolenic acid, or the antioxidizing approach according to claim 8.

[Claim 10] The claim 7 publication as which a higher unsaturated fatty acid is chosen from eicosapentaenoic acid, docosa-hexaenoic acid, or alpha-linolenic acid, or the antioxidizing approach according to claim 8.

[Claim 11] The antioxidizing approach according to claim 7 to 10 which is the water-soluble anti-oxidant with which the anti-oxidant contained underwater is chosen from an ascorbic acid, erythorbic acid, or those salts.

[Claim 12] The antioxidizing approach according to claim 8 to 11 which is the oil solubility anti-oxidant with which the anti-oxidant contained in an oil component is chosen from vitamin E, a vitamin-E derivative, vitamin-C ester, sesame oil, or cotton seed oil.

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it is related with the O/W emulsion which comes to contain a higher unsaturated fatty acid and its antioxidizing approaches, such as a detailed health drink or eicosapentaenoic acid (EPA)

useful as drugs, docosa-hexaenoic acid (DHA), and alpha-linolenic acid.

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DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[0001] [Industrial Application] This invention relates to the O/W emulsion containing the suitable higher unsaturated fatty acid for a health drink, physic, etc., and its antioxidizing approach. Furthermore,

[0002] [Description of the Prior Art] It is known that a higher unsaturated fatty acid has the operation which was excellent in some. The eicosapentaenoic acid which is one sort of a higher unsaturated fatty acid especially (EPA), Docosa-hexaenoic acid (DHA) and alpha-linolenic acid Prevention of hypertension, Prevention of arteriosclerosis, platelet aggregation depressant action (JP,60-34947,A), A cholesterol fall operation (JP,60-115522,A), a neutral fat acid fall operation, Prevention (JP,60-49097,A) of cerebral infarction, prevention of myocardial infarction, a cerebral function improvement operation, improvement in machine learning, improvement in mneme, prevention of dementia, and a therapy (JP,2-49723,A --) It is reported that it has the effectiveness covering varieties, such as JP,3-58926,A, an antiallergic operation (JP,2-290812,A), and an osteoporosis therapy (JP,4-253908,A). On the other hand, these higher unsaturated fatty acids tend [very] to oxidize, and having left it underwater also oxidizes easily among air. If these higher unsaturated fatty acids oxidize, it will come to present an unpleasant smell and the unpleasant taste, and when oxidation progresses further, active aldehyde like a malondialdehyde harmful to the body etc. is made to generate. These aldehydes etc. react with a connective tissue and cause the physiological failure of the so-called ceroid RIBOFUSUCHINOSU. Therefore, various means are tried by antioxidizing of these higher unsaturated fatty acids. For example, as easiest approach, the approach inert gas permutes the air of the DETTO tooth-space section of a well-closed container, and the approach of enclosing with a well-closed container with a deoxidant are mentioned. However, it was impossible for oxidation to start at the same time it opens a container by these approaches, and to have saved over a long period of time at stability. Then, the approach of adding antioxidants, such as ** tocopherol. ** How to carry out inclusion by inclusion agents, such as cyclodextrin, (JP,58-13541,A, a 60-34156 official report, JP,4-178348,A). ** The device of the approach (JP,59-17949,A, a 60-49097 official report, 61-126016 official report) of encapsulating by coats, such as gelatin, etc. is also made. However, although known with the sufficient approach of ** itself, the clathrates which used cyclodextrin as an inclusion agent about the approach which does not add this directly in an oil, and cannot apply to water solutions, such as a drink, and carries out inclusion using the inclusion agent of ** was powdered, and was not what can be taken in freely like the capsule of **. Then, it considered as a means to take in EPA, DHA, alpha-linolenic acid, etc. easily, changed to the conventional capsule, powder material, etc., and drinkable preparations of the shape of a water solution, such as an emulsion, were desired strongly. On the other hand, although the stabilization approach by emulsification of a higher unsaturated fatty

acid was also proposed by JP,60-123414,A as such an emulsion type, this is not able to blend an

anti-oxidant into the oil as a dispersed phase, and was not able to plan sufficient oxidation stability only by this approach. Moreover, although the anti-oxidant constituent which blended a tocopherol and L-ascorbic acid ester with the acetone extract of tea leaves is indicated by JP,2-55785,A, it adds directly to **** and this is not the effective antioxidizing approach in a water solution.

[0003]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] the antioxidizing approach of the higher unsaturated fatty acid in the former like the above — the any — although — although an anti-oxidant is directly added in an oil and effectiveness could be expected, considering antioxidizing, considering the viewpoint of a pharmaceutical form, the most is oil, fine particles, and a capsule, and could not but receive various constraint on the occasion of use. Then, a stable health drink was strongly desired also for liquefied deer, such as a drink which has higher unsaturated fatty acids, such as EPA, DHA, and alpha-linolenic acid, to oxidation.
[0004]

[Means for Solving the Problem] In the O/W mold emulsified liquid which becomes considering the oil component which consists of higher unsaturated fatty acids, such as EPA, DHA, and alpha-linolenic acid, or a derivative of those as a dispersed phase as a result of inquiring wholeheartedly so that this invention person etc. may meet such a request The water-soluble anti-oxidant was added to underwater [as a dispersion medium], long duration was extremely covered by making an oil solubility anti-oxidant contain also in the oil component which contains a higher unsaturated fatty acid if needed further, it found out existing in stability, without a higher unsaturated fatty acid oxidizing, and this invention was completed.

- [0005] That is, this invention relates to following 1-12.
- 1. Higher unsaturated fatty acid content O/W emulsion which comes to contain anti-oxidant in underwater [as a dispersion medium] in O/W emulsion which uses oil component containing higher unsaturated fatty acid or its derivative as dispersed phase.
- 2. Higher unsaturated fatty acid content O/W emulsion of one above-mentioned publication which comes to contain anti-oxidant also in oil component containing higher unsaturated fatty acid or its derivative while containing anti-oxidant in underwater [as a dispersion medium].
- 3. Higher unsaturated fatty acid content O/W emulsion the above 1 whose higher unsaturated fatty acid is eicosapentaenoic acid, docosa-hexaenoic acid, or alpha-linolenic acid, or given in two.
- 4. Higher unsaturated fatty acid content O/W emulsion the above 1 as which higher unsaturated fatty acid is chosen from eicosapentaenoic acid, docosa-hexaenoic acid, or alpha-linolenic acid, or given in two.
- 5. Higher unsaturated fatty acid content O/W emulsion the above 1 which is water-soluble anti-oxidant with which anti-oxidant contained underwater is chosen from ascorbic acid, erythorbic acid, or those salts thru/or given in four.
- 6. Higher unsaturated fatty acid content O/W emulsion the above 2 which is oil solubility anti-oxidant with which anti-oxidant contained in oil component is chosen from vitamin E, vitamin-E derivative, vitamin-C ester, sesame oil, or cotton seed oil thru/or given in five.
- 7. Antioxidizing approach of higher unsaturated fatty acid content O/W mold emulsion characterized by making underwater [as a dispersion medium] contain anti-oxidant in O/W emulsion which uses oil component containing higher unsaturated fatty acid or its derivative as dispersed phase.
- 8. Antioxidizing approach of seven above-mentioned publication characterized by making anti-oxidant contain also in oil component containing higher unsaturated fatty acid or its derivative higher unsaturated fatty acid while making underwater [as a dispersant] contain anti-oxidant.
- 9. Antioxidizing approach seven above-mentioned publication whose higher unsaturated fatty acid is eicosapentaenoic acid, docosa-hexaenoic acid, or alpha-linolenic acid, or given in eight.
- 10. The antioxidizing approach seven above-mentioned publication as which a higher unsaturated fatty acid is chosen from eicosapentaenoic acid, docosa-hexaenoic acid, or alpha-linolenic acid, or given in eight.
- 11. The antioxidizing approach the above 7 which is the water-soluble anti-oxidant with which

the anti-oxidant contained underwater is chosen from an ascorbic acid, erythorbic acid, or those salts thru/or given in ten.

12. The antioxidizing approach the above 8 which is the oil solubility anti-oxidant with which the anti-oxidant contained in an oil component is chosen from vitamin E, a vitamin-E derivative, vitamin-C ester, sesame oil, or cotton seed oil thru/or given in 11.

[0006] Here, a "higher unsaturated fatty acid" means the higher unsaturated fatty acid which has at least two or more double bonds with 18-22 carbon numbers. Specifically, linolic acid, alpha-linolenic acid, an arachidonic acid, eicosapentaenoic acid (EPA), docosa-hexaenoic acid (DHA), etc. can be mentioned. Eicosapentaenoic acid (EPA), docosa-hexaenoic acid (DHA), and alpha-linolenic acid can be mentioned preferably. These higher unsaturated fatty acids may be used independently, and may be those mixture.

[0007] With a "higher unsaturated fatty acid derivative", the ester of the higher unsaturated fatty acid like the above, an amide or phospholipid -- it is -- as ester -- a carbon number 1 thru/or ten alkyl ester -- desirable -- a carbon number 1 thru/or four alkyl ester -- Specifically For example, methyl linoleate, alpha-linolenic acid methyl, arachidonic-acid methyl, Eicosapentaenoic acid methyl, docosa-hexaenoic acid methyl, ethyl linolate, Alpha-linolenic acid ethyl, arachidonic-acid ethyl, eicosapentaenoic acid ethyl, Docosa-hexaenoic acid ethyl, linolic acid propyl, alpha-linolenic acid propyl, Arachidonic-acid propyl, eicosapentaenoic acid propyl, docosa-hexaenoic acid propyl, The various glycerides of various ester, such as linolic acid butyl, alpha-linolenic acid butyl, arachidonic-acid butyl, eicosapentaenoic acid butyl, and docosahexaenoic acid butyl, and the above-mentioned higher unsaturated fatty acid etc. can be mentioned. As an amide, for example, a linolic acid amide, an alpha-linolenic acid amide, an arachidonic-acid amide, an eicosapentaenoic acid amide, a docosa-hexaenoic acid amide, etc. can be mentioned. As phospholipid, sphingophospholipid, such as glycerophospholipids, such as phosphatidylcholine (lecithin), phosphatidylethanolamine, phosphatidylserine, and phosphatidylinositol, and sphingomyelin, can be mentioned. These higher unsaturated fatty acid derivatives may be used independently, and may be those mixture. Moreover, you may be mixture with the above-mentioned higher unsaturated fatty acid.

[0008] As long as "the oil component containing a higher unsaturated fatty acid or its derivative" contains the higher unsaturated fatty acid like the above, or its at least one derivative, what kind of thing is sufficient as it, and the fish oil containing these fatty acids obtained from a sardine, Sabah, a horse mackerel, a Pacific saury, etc. may be used. Moreover, you may be a mixed oil with other animal oil, vegetable oil, synthetic oil, etc. an oil (compounded oil) mixable as these mixing oil — for example, the linseed oil — it can obtain and sesame oil, olive oil, tung oil, guaiac resin, sesame oil, safflower oil, a beefsteak plant oil, soybean oil, camellia oil, corn oil, oleum rapae, palm oil, castor oil, sunflower oil, cotton seed oil, peanut oil, etc. can be mentioned. They are fly sesame oil, sesame oil, a beefsteak plant oil, and cotton seed oil preferably.

[0009] An "emulsion" means the pharmaceutical preparation in all emulsion conditions, such as the usual emulsion, a micell, liposome, and solubilization liquid.

[0010] As a "anti-oxidant", although "a water-soluble anti-oxidant" and an "oil solubility anti-oxidant" can be mentioned, "a water-soluble anti-oxidant" is suitable for making underwater [as a dispersion medium] contain, and an "oil solubility anti-oxidant" is suitable for blending with the oil component as a dispersed phase.

[0011] Specifically as these "a water-soluble anti-oxidant", erythorbic acid, such as ascorbic-acid salts, such as an ascorbic acid (vitamin C) and sodium ascorbate, erythorbic acid (iso-vitamin C), and sodium erythorbate, a nitrite, etc. can be mentioned. These anti-oxidants may be used as two or more mixture, respectively, although you may use independently. They are each independent object or those mixture of erythorbic acid, such as ascorbic-acid salts, such as an ascorbic acid and sodium ascorbate, erythorbic acid, and sodium erythorbate, preferably in it. [0012] As an "oil solubility anti-oxidant", moreover, specifically For example, the derivative of the vitamin E which has usual vitamin E or the usual antioxidation effectiveness, Burylhydroxyanisole (BHA), butylhydroxytoluene (BHT), Pro TOKATECHU acid ethyl, isoamyl gallate, propyl gallate, Nordihydroguaiaretic acid (NDGA), an eugenol, isoeugenol, Ascorbic-acid

(vitamin C) ester, such as vitamin K5 and ascorbic-acid (vitamin C) palmitate, Or the sesamin of the anti-oxidant guided from the anti-oxidant of a natural mold or it which is contained in vegetable oil, for example, sesame oil, and the cotton-seed-oil origin, episesamin, SHIASESAMIN, SESAMI Norian, a seasamol, sesamolin, etc. can be mentioned. Moreover, you may be the natural oil containing these SESAMI Norian etc., for example, sesame oil, and cotton-seed-oil itself. These anti-oxidants may be used as two or more mixture, respectively, although you may use independently, the inside of it — desirable — each independent object, such as vitamin E, ascorbic-acid (vitamin C) ester, sesame oil, and cotton seed oil, or those mixture — they are each independent object or those mixture, such as vitamin E, ascorbic-acid (vitamin C) ester, and sesame oil, especially preferably.

[0013] The emulsion of this invention makes a dispersion medium the water which comes to dissolve water-soluble anti-oxidants, such as vitamin C, and is emulsified with an emulsifier by using the oil component containing higher unsaturated fatty acids, such as EPA, DHA, and alphalinolenic acid, or the derivative of those as a dispersed phase. In preparation of an emulsion, what kind of well-known emulsification approach may be adopted. For example, the emulsifier is dissolved in the aqueous phase, contrary to the approach (the underwater emulsifying method) and this which add an oil phase and prepare an O/W emulsion, the emulsifier is added to the oil phase, stirring this, stirring this, the aqueous phase can be added, a W/O emulsion can be prepared for the time being (the emulsifying-in oil method), and the approach of obtaining an O/W emulsion can be mentioned by continuing adding and carrying out phase inversion of the aqueous phase further, after that. In addition, the mutual addition method which adds by turns the so-called soap generating method and so-called oil phase which an oil phase and the aqueous phase are mixed [oil phase] depending on the case, and make INSUTANTO generate soap by the interface, and the aqueous phase may be adopted. Or it is good also as a polyphase emulsion of a W/O/W mold by the one-step emulsifying method or the two-step emulsifying method. These W / O/W emulsion makes water a dispersion medium, and, of course, it is included by this invention including an oil component as a dispersed phase of a W/O mold. Both a mixer well-known as a means to prepare these emulsions a colloid mill a homogenizer an ultrasonic emulsification machine, etc. can be adopted suitably. Thus, the obtained O/W emulsion can be diluted with water to request concentration if needed. Addition of water-soluble antioxidants, such as vitamin C, can be added in the proper phase of emulsion preparation like the above. For example, after preparing the approach of adding beforehand to underwater [as a dispersion medium] in advance of emulsification, or the O/W emulsion which does not contain these water solubility anti-oxidant probably by the underwater emulsifying method etc., the approach of adding the water solution containing a water-soluble anti-oxidant or these water solubility anti-oxidants, such as vitamin C, can be mentioned. Or after preparing a W/O emulsion by the emulsifying-in oil method, the target O/W emulsion may be obtained by continuing adding and carrying out phase inversion of the aqueous phase in which water-soluble anti-oxidants, such as vitamin C, were dissolved further. What is necessary is just to blend suitably addition of oil solubility anti-oxidants, such as vitamin E and SESAMI Norian, into the oil component in advance of emulsion preparation. Moreover, what is necessary is to mix [these vegetable oil and higher unsaturated fatty acids or/and the derivative of those, and], to make it dissolve beforehand, and just to homogenize, when using for a higher unsaturated fatty acid the mixed oil which mixed vegetable oil, such as sesame oil and cotton seed oil.

[0014] Next, although the example of concrete manufacture of the O/W emulsion concerning this invention is described, of course according to other approaches, you may manufacture. a process 1 — first, an isotonizing agent is added for an emulsifier and water—soluble anti—oxidants, such as vitamin C, to purified water, such as distilled water, by request, and mixed stirring of this is carried out and it homogenizes. On the other hand, as an oil component, to higher unsaturated fatty acids, such as EPA, DHA, and alpha—linolenic acid, the derivative of those, or fish oil, oil solubility anti—oxidants, such as vitamin E, are blended, and it stirs and homogenizes with compounded oil, such as sesame oil and cotton seed oil, if needed. Next, like the above, an oil component can be added to the aqueous phase which were obtained by carrying out, and the target O/W emulsion can be obtained by emulsifying using a well-known

emulsification means, for example, a homogenizer. Compounding agents, such as antiseptics and ethanol, may be added, or the purified water which is not further included if needed to the obtained emulsion, including water-soluble anti-oxidants, such as vitamin C, may be added and diluted.

[0015] a process 2 — first, an isotonizing agent is added to purified water, such as distilled water, by the emulsifier and request, and mixed stirring of this is carried out and it homogenizes. On the other hand, as an oil component, to higher unsaturated fatty acids, such as EPA, DHA, and alpha—linolenic acid, the derivative of those, or fish oil, oil solubility anti—oxidants, such as vitamin E, are blended, and it stirs and homogenizes with compounded oil, such as sesame oil and cotton seed oil, if needed. Next, like the above, an oil component is added to the aqueous phase which were obtained by carrying out, and it emulsifies using a well—known emulsification means, for example, a homogenizer. After adding compounding agents, such as antiseptics and ethanol, and mixing if needed to the obtained milky lotion, the target O/W emulsion can be obtained by adding the purified water which adds water—soluble anti—oxidants, such as vitamin C, directly further, or comes to dissolve these water solubility anti—oxidant. It is desirable inert gas and to perform suitably the manufacture approach of a process 1 and a process 2 under nitrogen—gas—atmosphere mind.

[0016] as an emulsifier, phospholipid or a nonionic surface active agent uses suitably — having — the addition — suitably — although — the case of the former — 0.001 – 5% (W/V) — in the case of the latter, it is 0.01 – 5% (W/V) preferably 0.001 to 10% (W/V) 0.01 to 5% (W/V). an emulsifier is independent — or two or more sorts are used, using together. Although independent or combination, such as soybean origin phospholipid, yolk origin phospholipid, hydrogenation phospholipid, cow's milk origin phospholipid, lysolecithin, phosphatidylcholine (lecithin), and phosphatidylserine, are usable as phospholipid, it is lysolecithin especially preferably. As a nonionic surface active agent, the polyoxyethylene—polyoxypropylene block copolymer of molecular weight 500–15000 (For example, Pluronic F-68), the polyalkylene glycol of molecular weight 1000–10000, The polyoxyalkylene copolymer of molecular weight 1000–20000, a hydrogenated—castor—oil polyoxyalkylene derivative, A castor oil polyoxyalkylene derivative, glycerol fat ester, polyglyceryl fatty acid ester, They are not independent or the things which are limited to these although combination is suitably usable, such as a sorbitan fatty acid ester, polyoxyethylene castor oil and hydrogenated castor oil, polyoxyethylene alkyl ether, and sucrose fatty acid ester.

[0017] Although the content in a higher unsaturated fatty acid or the emulsion of the derivative is changed according to the age difference of those who become the intake purpose and a candidate for intake etc., it is 0.01 – 5% (W/V) preferably 0.001 to 5% (W/V). When using the compounded oil of others, such as sesame oil and cotton seed oil, similarly the content is 0.01 – 5% (W/V) preferably 0.001% to 10% (W/V). It is as [emulsifier] aforementioned. The addition of the water-soluble anti-oxidant added to underwater [as a dispersion medium] is 0.01 – 5% (W/V) preferably 0.001 to 10% (W/V). As for a water-soluble anti-oxidant, it is desirable to carry out use 50 to 200% (W/W) preferably 10 to 500% (W/W) to a higher unsaturated fatty acid or its derivative. Moreover, what is necessary is just to carry out addition of the loadings of the compounded oil (sesame oil, cotton seed oil, Perilla frutescens (L.) Britton var. crispa (Thunb.) Decne. oil) as an oil solubility anti-oxidant 0.00001 to 10% (W/V), when it is 0.01 – 5% (W/V) and uses oil solubility anti-oxidants, such as vitamin E, preferably 0.001 to 10% (W/V) to an emulsion.

[0018] In addition, the additive which does not do a bad influence when Homo sapiens and an animal take in the water solution containing these emulsions if needed, Specifically For example, reinforcement; hydrogen peroxides, such as calcium preparations, a vitamin compound, amino acid, and a chalybeate, Antimicrobial agent; preservatives, such as a hypochlorous acid and bleaching powder; Sodium glutamate, Seasonings, such as sodium inosinate; Cane sugar, grape sugar, fruit sugar, maltitol, Aspartylphenylalanine methyl ester, naringin dihydrochalcone, Acidulants [, such as a flavors; sodium sulfite /, such as a bleaching agent; citric acid], such as sweetners; coloring agent; ester, such as glycyrrhizin, FIRO Dulcin, and stevioside; Methyl cellulose, thickening agent [, such as sodium carboxymethyl starch,]; — digestive; —

conditioning agent; — alcohols [, such as ethanol]; — antiseptics; — a potassium — Water containing various ion, such as sodium, magnesium, calcium, and chlorine; the water containing respectively pure acids or those salts, such as a phosphoric acid, a nicotinic acid, and chondroitin sulfate, etc. may be added. Moreover, after adding these additives in a water solution, emulsified liquid may be mixed, emulsified liquid may be added with mixing in a water solution, and you may add, after mixing emulsified liquid in a water solution. Although an example is given to below and this invention is concretely stated to it, as for this invention, it is needless to say that it is not limited only to an example. Moreover, all %s used for the example are weight %s. [0019]

[Example]

O/W mold emulsified liquid was obtained by emulsifying 100g (HARIMA CHEMICALS, Inc. make) of fish oil containing 30% (DHA) of example of manufacture 1 docosa-hexaenoic acid, and 9% (EPA) of eicosapentaenoic acid lysolecithin 2% using a homomixer (10000 revolutions per minute, 5 minutes) with 4900g of water solutions containing 4% of polyglyceryl fatty acid ester. Furthermore, 4500ml of purified water was made to carry out the dilution dissolution of the 100g of this emulsified liquid, and the DHA emulsion was obtained.

[0020] Four sorts of DHA emulsions which contain erythorbic acid for an ascorbic acid about 2% about 1% about 1% and about 2% were obtained like the example 1 of manufacture except the point using [an ascorbic acid (vitamin C)] 50g or 4500ml of purified water contained 100g instead of 4500ml of example 1 purified water for 50g or 4500ml of purified water contained 100g, and erythorbic acid (iso-vitamin C).

[0021] 50g (HARIMA CHEMICALS, Inc. make) of fish oil containing 30% (DHA) of example of manufacture 2 docosa-hexaenoic acid, and 9% (EPA) of eicosapentaenoic acid, After mixing 50g of alpha-linolenic acid content beefsteak plant oils, and 100g of sesame oil about 70% and homogenizing, Air coat EC(anti-oxidant: vitamin-E, vitamin-C ester content)2.5g is mixed to this. Furthermore, nothing [an oil phase and nothing], O/W mold emulsified liquid was obtained by emulsifying this lysolecithin 2% using a homomixer (10000 revolutions per minute, 5 minutes) with 4800g of water solutions containing 4% of polyglyceryl fatty acid ester. Furthermore, 4500ml of purified water was made to carry out the dilution dissolution of the 100g of this emulsified liquid, and the DHA emulsion was obtained.

[0022] Four sorts of DHA emulsions which contain erythorbic acid for an ascorbic acid about 2% about 1% about 1% and about 2% were obtained like the example 2 of manufacture except the point using [an ascorbic acid (vitamin C)] 50g or 4500ml of purified water contained 100g instead of 4500ml of water made from example dispermy for 50g or 4500ml of purified water contained 100g, and erythorbic acid.

[0023] The various emulsions obtained according to the example 1 of the example of trial abovementioned manufacture thru/or 2 and an example 1 thru/or 2 were saved in 60-degree-C humidistat, and the stability of DHA and EPA which are contained in each emulsion was examined. DHA and the EPA content in an emulsion were measured with the gas chromatography, and the result was shown in Figs. 1 thru/or 4. The quantum of DHA and EPA in this emulsifier methyl-ester-ized docosa-hexaenoic acid and eicosapentaenoic acid, and analyzed them by gas chromatography. 2ml of samples was measured correctly, 1 / 5ml of 2 convention sodium-hydroxide-methanol solutions were added, heating shake was carried out for 10 minutes at 80 degrees C, and what added and methyl-ester--ization-processed 2ml of after [cooling] boron-trifluoride-methanol (51%) reagents was made into the sample solution. Independently, docosa-hexaenoic acid methyl ester about 15mg, and eicosapentaenoic acid methyl ester about 5mg were measured to the precision, the hexane was added, and it could be 250ml correctly. 2ml of this liquid was measured correctly, and, in addition, 2ml of internal standard solutions was correctly used as the standard solution. About the sample solution and 2micro of standard solutions I, a methyl silicone liquid phase column (30mx0.25mmphi) (product made from J&W) is used 5% phenyl-95%, and the column temperature of 200-250 degrees (a part for 0.5-degree-C/) and detection are flame-eye demon die SHON. The detector (F. I.D) performed. In addition, each drawing makes 100% DHA and the EPA content immediately after emulsification, and shows content % of DHA and EPA with time after that.

[0024] Fig. 1 is drawing showing the DHA stability of the emulsion obtained according to the example 1 of manufacture, and the example 1. Fig. 2 It is drawing showing the DHA stability of the emulsion obtained according to the example 1 of manufacture, the example 2 of manufacture, the example 1, and the example 2. Fig. 3 It is drawing showing the EPA stability of the emulsion obtained according to the example 1 of manufacture, and the example 1. Fig. 4 It is drawing showing the EPA stability of the emulsion obtained according to the example 1 of manufacture, the example 2 of manufacture, the example 1, and the example 2, and Fig. 5 is drawing which expressed with the half-life DHA and EPA stability of an emulsion which were acquired according to the example 1 of manufacture, and the example 1. Fig. 6 is drawing which expressed with the half-life DHA and EPA stability of an emulsion which were acquired according to the example 1 of manufacture, the example 2 of manufacture, the example 1, and the example 2. In addition, the half-life of Fig. 5 is the value calculated by extrapolation based on the inclination of DHA, or the EPA survival rate / time amount in Figs. 1 or 3. The half-life of Fig. 6 is the value calculated like Fig. 5 from Figs. 2 or 4. In addition, the presentation in each example of manufacture and an example is shown in the 1st table by reference. [0025]

[Table 1]

第 1 表

	高度不飽和脂肪酸	乳化剂	水溶性抗酸化剤	油溶性抗酸化剂
製造例1 (比較例)	魚油100g	リゾレシチン2% ポリグリセリン脂 肪酸エステル4%	無添加	無添加
実施例1	4	*	② V.C 50g(約1%) ② V.C 100g(約2%) ③ iso.50g(約1%) ④ iso.100g(約2%)	"
製造例2 (比較例)	魚泊50g しそ油50g	,	無添加	V.E V.Cエスチル 2.5g ゴマ油100g
実施例2	·	,	①V.C 50g(約1%) ②V.C 100g(約2%) ②iso.50g(約1%) ④iso.100g(約2%)	"

V.C はピタミンC、V.E はピタミンB、iso はエリソルピン酸を意味する。

[0026]

[Effect of the Invention] According to the above-mentioned test result, it is clear that good stability is not acquired and advanced stability will not be acquired without by blending an anti-oxidant into the aqueous phase only by blending an anti-oxidant into an oil phase. Namely, according to this invention, the oil component which consists of a higher unsaturated fatty acid or its derivative is set to the O/W mold emulsified liquid which becomes as a dispersed phase. By adding a water-soluble anti-oxidant to underwater [as a dispersion medium], and making an oil solubility anti-oxidant contain also in the oil component which contains a higher unsaturated fatty acid if needed further Oxidation of a higher unsaturated fatty acid was extremely controlled over long duration (about the half-life of EPA, it is [half-life / of DHA] ten years or more one year and more than a half).

[Translation done.]

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DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

[Brief Description of the Drawings]

[<u>Drawing 1</u>] The explanatory view showing the DHA stability of the emulsion obtained according to the example 1 of manufacture, and the example 1.

[Drawing 2] The explanatory view showing the DHA stability of the emulsion obtained according to the example 2 of manufacture, and the example 2.

[Drawing 3] The explanatory view showing the EPA stability of the emulsion obtained according to the example 1 of manufacture, and the example 1.

[Drawing 4] The explanatory view showing the EPA stability of the emulsion obtained according to the example 2 of manufacture, and the example 2.

[Drawing 5] The explanatory view showing the half-life of DHA and EPA of the emulsion obtained according to the example 1 of manufacture, and the example 1.

[Drawing 6] The explanatory view showing the half-life of DHA and EPA of the emulsion obtained according to the example 1 of manufacture, the example 2 of manufacture, the example 1, and the example 2.

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(54) 【発明の名称 】 高度不飽和脂肪酸含有 O / W型乳剤及びその酸化防止方法

(57)【要約】

【構成】高度不飽和脂肪酸又はその誘導体からなる油成分を分散相としてなるO/W型乳化液において、分散媒としての水中に水溶性抗酸化剤を添加し、さらに必要に応じて油成分中にも油溶性抗酸化剤を含有するO/W型乳剤及びそのO/W型乳剤による高度不飽和脂肪酸の酸化防止方法。

【効果】上記方法によって調製された〇/W型乳剤は、極めて長時間にわたり高度不飽和脂肪酸の酸化が抑制された。

【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】高度不飽和脂肪酸又はその誘導体を含む油成分を分散相とするO/W型乳剤において、分散媒としての水中に抗酸化剤を含有してなる高度不飽和脂肪酸含有O/W型乳剤。

【請求項2】分散媒としての水中に抗酸化剤を含有するとともに、高度不飽和脂肪酸又はその誘導体を含む油成分中にも抗酸化剤を含有してなる請求項1記載の高度不飽和脂肪酸含有O/W型乳剤。

【請求項3】高度不飽和脂肪酸がエイコサペンタエン酸、ドコサヘキサエン酸又は α -リノレン酸である請求項1又は請求項2記載の高度不飽和脂肪酸含有O/W型乳剤。

【請求項4】高度不飽和脂肪酸がエイコサペンタエン酸、ドコサヘキサエン酸又は α -リノレン酸から選ばれる請求項1又は請求項2記載の高度不飽和脂肪酸含有O/W型乳剤。

【請求項5】水中に含有される抗酸化剤がアスコルビン酸、エリソルビン酸又はそれらの塩から選ばれる水溶性抗酸化剤である請求項1乃至4記載の高度不飽和脂肪酸含有〇/W型乳剤。

【請求項6】油成分中に含有される抗酸化剤がビタミン E、ビタミンE誘導体、ビタミンCエステル、ゴマ油又 は綿実油から選ばれる油溶性抗酸化剤である請求項2乃 至5記載の高度不飽和脂肪酸含有O/W型乳剤。

【請求項7】高度不飽和脂肪酸又はその誘導体を含む油成分を分散相とするO/W型乳剤において、分散媒としての水中に抗酸化剤を含有せしめることを特徴とする高度不飽和脂肪酸含有O/W型エマルションの酸化防止方法。

【請求項8】分散剤としての水中に抗酸化剤を含有させるとともに、高度不飽和脂肪酸又はその誘導体高度不飽和脂肪酸を含む油成分中にも抗酸化剤を含有せしめることを特徴とする請求項7記載の酸化防止方法。

【請求項9】高度不飽和脂肪酸がエイコサペンタエン酸、ドコサヘキサエン酸又は α ーリノレン酸である請求項7記載又は請求項8記載の酸化防止方法。

【請求項10】高度不飽和脂肪酸がエイコサペンタエン酸、ドコサヘキサエン酸又は α ーリノレン酸から選ばれる請求項7記載又は請求項8記載の酸化防止方法。

【請求項11】水中に含有される抗酸化剤がアスコルビン酸、エリソルビン酸又はそれらの塩から選ばれる水溶性抗酸化剤である請求項7乃至10記載の酸化防止方法。

【請求項12】油成分中に含有される抗酸化剤がビタミンE、ビタミンE誘導体、ビタミンCエステル、ゴマ油 又は綿実油から選ばれる油溶性抗酸化剤である請求項8 乃至11記載の酸化防止方法。

【発明の詳細な説明】

[0001]

【産業上の利用分野】本発明は、健康飲料、医薬等に好適な高度不飽和脂肪酸を含有するO/W型乳剤及びその酸化防止方法に関する。更に詳しくは、健康飲料或いは医薬品として有用なエイコサペンタエン酸(EPA)、ドコサヘキサエン酸(DHA)、αーリノレン酸等の高度不飽和脂肪酸を含有してなるO/W型乳剤及びその酸化防止方法に関する。

[0002]

【従来の技術】高度不飽和脂肪酸は、いくつかの優れた 作用を有することが知られている。中でも高度不飽和脂 肪酸の1種であるエイコサペンタエン酸(EPA)、ド コサヘキサエン酸(DHA)、αーリノレン酸は高血圧 症の予防、動脈硬化の予防、血小板凝集抑制作用(特開 昭60-34947号公報)、コレステロール低下作用 (特開昭60-115522号公報)、中性脂肪酸低下 作用、脳梗塞の予防(特開昭60-49097号公 報)、心筋梗塞の予防、脳機能改善作用、学習能力の向 上、記憶力の向上、痴呆の予防及び治療(特開平2-4 9723号公報、特開平3-58926号公報)、抗ア レルギー作用(特開平2-290812号公報)、骨粗 鬆症治療(特開平4-253908号公報)等の多種に わたる効果を有すると報告されている。一方、これら高 度不飽和脂肪酸は極めて酸化されやすく、空気中、水中 に放置しただけでも容易に酸化される。これら高度不飽 和脂肪酸が酸化されると不快な臭いや味を呈するように なり、更に酸化が進むと人体に有害なマロンジアルデヒ ドのような活性アルデヒド等を生成させる。これらのア ルデヒド等は結合組織と反応し、いわゆるセロイドリボ フスチノースという生理学的障害を引き起こす。そのた めに、これら高度不飽和脂肪酸の酸化防止には種々の手 段が試みられている。例えば、最も簡単な方法として は、密閉容器のデットスペース部の空気を不活性ガスで 置換する方法や、脱酸素剤と共に密閉容器に封入する方 法が挙げられる。しかしながら、これらの方法では容器 を開封すると同時に酸化が始まり、長期にわたって安定 に保存することは不可能であった。そこで、①トコフェ ロール等の酸化防止剤を添加する方法。②シクロデキス トリン等の包接剤で包接する方法(特開昭58-135 4 1 号公報、同60-34156号公報、特開平4-1 78348号公報)。③ゼラチン等の皮膜でカプセル化 する方法(特開昭59-17949号公報、同60-4 9097号公報、同61-126016号公報)などの 工夫もなされている。しかしながら、①の方法自体よく 知られているが、これは油中に直接添加するものであっ て、ドリンク等の水溶液には適用できず、また②の包接 剤を用いて包接する方法については、包接剤として例え ばシクロデキストリンを用いた包接体は粉末状であって ③のカプセルと同様、気軽に摂取できるものではなかっ た。そこで、ΕΡΑ、DHA、αーリノレン酸等を手軽 に摂取する手段として、従来のカプセル剤、粉剤等にか えて乳剤等の水溶液状のドリンク剤が強く望まれていた。一方、このような乳剤タイプとして特開昭60-123414号公報には高度不飽和脂肪酸の乳化による安定化方法も提案されているが、これは分散相としての油中に抗酸化剤を配合するものであって、この方法のみでは十分な酸化安定性を図ることはできなかった。また、特開平2-55785号公報には茶葉のアセトン抽出物にトコフェロールとレーアスコルビン酸エステルを配合した抗酸化剤組成物が開示されているが、これは魚脂に直接添加したものであり、水溶液中における有効な酸化防止方法ではない。

[0003]

【発明が解決しようとする課題】上記のごとき従来における高度不飽和脂肪酸の酸化防止方法はそのいずれもが抗酸化剤を油中に直接添加するものであり、酸化防止の点からすると効果が期待できるものの、剤型の観点からすると、そのほとんどは油状、粉体、カプセルであって使用に際して様々な制約を受けざるを得なかった。そこでEPA、DHA、 α ーリノレン酸等の高度不飽和脂肪酸を有するドリンク等の液状のしかも酸化に対して安定な健康飲料が強く望まれていた。

[0004]

【課題を解決するための手段】本発明者等は、このような要望に応えるべく鋭意検討した結果、EPA、DHA、αーリノレン酸等の高度不飽和脂肪酸又はその誘導体からなる油成分を分散相としてなる〇/W型乳化液において、分散媒としての水中に水溶性の抗酸化剤を添加し、更に必要に応じて高度不飽和脂肪酸を含有する油成分中にも油溶性の抗酸化剤を含有せしめることにより極めて長時間にわたり、高度不飽和脂肪酸が酸化されずに安定に存在することを見い出し、本発明を完成した。

【 O O O 5 】即ち、本発明は下記 1 ~ 1 2 に関するものである。

- 1. 高度不飽和脂肪酸又はその誘導体を含む油成分を分散相とするO/W型乳剤において、分散媒としての水中に抗酸化剤を含有してなる高度不飽和脂肪酸含有O/W型乳剤。
- 2. 分散媒としての水中に抗酸化剤を含有するとともに、高度不飽和脂肪酸又はその誘導体を含む油成分中にも抗酸化剤を含有してなる上記1記載の高度不飽和脂肪酸含有O/W型乳剤。
- 3. 高度不飽和脂肪酸がエイコサペンタエン酸、ドコサ ヘキサエン酸又はαーリノレン酸である上記1又は2記 載の高度不飽和脂肪酸含有Ο/W型乳剤。
- 4. 高度不飽和脂肪酸がエイコサペンタエン酸、ドコサ ヘキサエン酸又は α リノレン酸から選ばれる上記 1 又 は 2 記載の高度不飽和脂肪酸含有 O/W型乳剤。
- 5. 水中に含有される抗酸化剤がアスコルビン酸、エリソルビン酸又はそれらの塩から選ばれる水溶性抗酸化剤である上記1乃至4記載の高度不飽和脂肪酸含有O/W

型乳剤。

- 6. 油成分中に含有される抗酸化剤がビタミンE、ビタミンE誘導体、ビタミンCエステル、ゴマ油又は綿実油から選ばれる油溶性抗酸化剤である上記2乃至5記載の高度不飽和脂肪酸含有 O / W型乳剤。
- 7. 高度不飽和脂肪酸又はその誘導体を含む油成分を分散相とするO/W型乳剤において、分散媒としての水中に抗酸化剤を含有せしめることを特徴とする高度不飽和脂肪酸含有O/W型エマルションの酸化防止方法。
- 8. 分散剤としての水中に抗酸化剤を含有させるととも に、高度不飽和脂肪酸又はその誘導体高度不飽和脂肪酸 を含む油成分中にも抗酸化剤を含有せしめることを特徴 とする上記7記載の酸化防止方法。
- 9. 高度不飽和脂肪酸がエイコサペンタエン酸、ドコサ ヘキサエン酸又は α リノレン酸である上記 7 記載又は 8 記載の酸化防止方法。
- 10. 高度不飽和脂肪酸がエイコサペンタエン酸、ドコサヘキサエン酸又は α -リノレン酸から選ばれる上記7記載又は8記載の酸化防止方法。
- 11. 水中に含有される抗酸化剤がアスコルビン酸、エリソルビン酸又はそれらの塩から選ばれる水溶性抗酸化剤である上記7乃至10記載の酸化防止方法。
- 12. 油成分中に含有される抗酸化剤がビタミンE、ビタミンE誘導体、ビタミンCエステル、ゴマ油又は綿実油から選ばれる油溶性抗酸化剤である上記8万至11記載の酸化防止方法。

【0006】ここで、「高度不飽和脂肪酸」とは炭素数 18~22個で少なくとも2個以上の二重結合を有する高度不飽和脂肪酸を意味する。具体的には例えばリノール酸、αーリノレン酸、アラキドン酸、エイコサペンタエン酸(EPA)、ドコサヘキサエン酸(DHA)、毎を挙げることができる。好ましくはエイコサペンタエン酸(EPA)、ドコサヘキサエン酸(DHA)、αーリノレン酸を挙げることができる。これらの高度不飽和脂肪酸は単独で用いてもよく、それらの混合物であってもよい。

 ル及び上記高度不飽和脂肪酸の各種グリセリド等を挙げることができる。アミドとしては例えばリノール酸アミド、スーリノレン酸アミド、アラキドン酸アミド、エイコサペンタエン酸アミド、ドコサヘキサエン酸アミド、ドコサヘキサエン酸アミド、ドコサヘキサエン酸アミド、ドコウトでは例えばホスファチジルコリン(レシチン)、ホスファチジルエタノールアミン、ホスファチジルセリン、ホスファチジルインシトール等のグリセロリン脂質、スフィンゴミエリンのスフィンゴリン脂質を挙げることができる。これらの高度不飽和脂肪酸誘導体は単独で用いてもよく、それらの混合物であってもよい。

【 O O 1 O 】「抗酸化剤」としては、「水溶性抗酸化剤」及び「油溶性抗酸化剤」を挙げることができるが、「水溶性抗酸化剤」は分散媒としての水中に含有させるのに適し、「油溶性抗酸化剤」は分散相としての油成分に配合するのに適する。

【〇〇11】これら「水溶性抗酸化剤」としては、具体的には、例えばアスコルビン酸(ビタミンC)、アスコルビン酸サトリウム等のアスコルビン酸塩、エリソルビン酸(isoービタミンC)、エリソルビン酸サトリウム等のエリソルビン酸塩、亜硝酸塩等を挙げることができる。これら抗酸化剤はそれぞれ単独で用いてもよいが複数の混合物として用いてもよい。その中で好ましくはアスコルビン酸、アスコルビン酸大トリウム等のアスコルビン酸塩、エリソルビン酸、エリソルビン酸サトリウム等のエリソルビン酸塩のそれぞれの単独物或いはそれらの混合物である。

【〇〇12】また、「油溶性抗酸化剤」としては、具体的には、例えば通常のビタミンE、又は抗酸化効果を有するビタミンEの誘導体、ブチルヒドロキシアニソール(BHA)、ブチルヒドロキシトルエン(BHT)、プロトカテチュ酸エチル、没食子酸イソアミル、没食子酸プロピル、ノルジヒドログアイアレチン酸(NDGA)、オイゲノール、イソオイゲノール、ビタミン

K5、アスコルビン酸(ビタミンC)パルミテート等のアスコルビン酸(ビタミンC)エステル、あるいは植物油中に含まれる天然型の抗酸化剤またはそれから誘導される抗酸化剤、例えばゴマ油又は綿実油由来の、セサミン、セサミン、セサミノール、セサモリン等を挙げることができる。ばゴマニたい。またマール、セサモリン等を含有する天然油、例えばゴマニたが複数の混合物として用いてもよい。これら抗酸化剤にいるその中で好ましくはビタミンE、アスコルビン酸(ビタミンC)エステル、ゴマ油、綿実油等のそれぞれの単独物或いはそれらの混合物である。

【OO13】本発明の乳剤は、ビタミンC等の水溶性抗 酸化剤を溶解してなる水を分散媒とし、EPA、DH A、αーリノレン酸等の高度不飽和脂肪酸又はその誘導 体を含む油成分を分散相として、乳化剤によって乳化さ れる。乳剤の調製に当たっては公知のいかなる乳化方法 を採用してもよい。例えば、乳化剤を水相に溶解してお き、これを攪拌しながら油相を添加してO/W型乳剤を 調製する方法(水中乳化法)、これとは逆に油相に乳化 剤を添加しておき、これを攪拌しながら水相を添加して とりあえずW/O型乳剤を調製し(油中乳化法)、その 後更に水相を添加しつづけて転相させることによって〇 /W型乳剤を得る方法を挙げることができる。その他、 場合によっては油相と水相を混合してその界面でインス タントに石鹸を生成させるいわゆる石鹸生成法や油相と 水相を交互に添加する交互添加法を採用してもよい。あ るいは1段階乳化法又は2段階乳化法によってW/O/ W型の多相エマルションとしてもよい。これらW/O/ W型乳剤は水を分散媒として、油成分をW/O型の分散 相として含むものであり、本発明に包含されることは勿 論である。これら乳剤を調製する手段として、公知のミ キサー、コロイドミル、ホモジナイザー、超音波乳化器 等のいずれも適宜採用し得る。このようにして得られた O/W型乳剤は必要に応じて所望濃度まで水で希釈する ことができる。ビタミンC等の水溶性抗酸化剤の添加 は、上記のごとき乳剤調製の適宜段階で加えることがで きる。例えば、乳化に先立って分散媒としての水中にあ らかじめ添加しておく方法、あるいはまずこれら水溶性 抗酸化剤を含有しないO/W型乳剤を水中乳化法等によ って調製した後にビタミンC等の水溶性抗酸化剤又はこ れら水溶性抗酸化剤を含む水溶液を添加する方法を挙げ ることができる。あるいは、油中乳化法によってW/O 型乳剤を調製した後、更にビタミンC等の水溶性抗酸化 剤を溶解させた水相を添加しつづけ転相させることによ って目的のO/W型乳剤を得てもよい。ビタミンE、セ サミノール等の油溶性抗酸化剤の添加は、乳剤調製に先 だって油成分中に適宜配合しておけばよい。また、高度 不飽和脂肪酸にゴマ油、綿実油等の植物油を混合した混合油を用いる場合は、あらかじめこれらの植物油と高度 不飽和脂肪酸又は/及びその誘導体と混合、溶解せしめ て均質化しておけばよい。

【 O O 1 4 】次に、本発明に係るO/W型乳剤の具体的 製造例について述べるが、他の方法に従って製造しても よいことは勿論である。

製法 1

まず、蒸留水等の精製水に乳化剤とビタミンC等の水溶性抗酸化剤を、所望により等張化剤を加え、これを混合 提拌して均質化しておく。一方、油成分としては、EPA、DHA、αーリノレン酸等の高度不飽和脂肪酸マ その誘導体、あるいは魚油に対して必要に応じてゴマ油、綿実油等の配合油と共にビタミンE等の油溶性抗酸 化剤を配合して撹拌し、均質化しておく。次に、上記のごとくして得られた水相に油成分を添加して、公知の乳化手段、例えばホモジナイザーを用いて乳化することができる。 はって目的とする〇/W型乳剤を得ることができる。 られた乳剤に対して必要に応じて防腐剤、エタノC等の水溶性抗酸化剤を含む又は含まない精製水を加えて希釈してもよい。

【0015】製法2

まず、蒸留水等の精製水に乳化剤と所望により等張化剤を加え、これを混合攪拌して均質化しておく。一方、油成分としては、EPA、DHA、αーリノレン酸等の度不飽和脂肪酸又はその誘導体、あるいは魚油に対して必要に応じてゴマ油、綿実油等の配合油と共にビタミンと等の油溶性抗酸化剤を配合して攪拌し、均質化しておく。次に、上記のごとくして得られた水相に油成分を用て乳化する。得られた乳液に対して必要に応じて洗いて乳化する。得られた乳液に対して必要に応じて後、取りまンと等の水溶性抗酸化剤を直接添加するか、るにビタミンと等の水溶性抗酸化剤を直接添加するか、るによって目的とするの/W型乳剤を得ることがで適によって目的とするの/W型乳剤を得ることがで適によって目的とするの/W型乳剤を得ることがで適によって目的とするの製造方法は不活性ガス、好適には窒素ガス雰囲気下で行うのが好ましい。

【0016】乳化剤としては、リン脂質あるいは非イオン界面活性剤が好適に用いられ、その添加量は適宜でよいが、前者の場合 0.001~5%(W/V)、好ましくは 0.01~5%(W/V)、接者の場合 0.001~10%(W/V)、好ましくは 0.01~5%(W/V)である。乳化剤は単独又は 2種以上併用して使用される。リン脂質としては、大豆由来リン脂質、卵黄由来リン脂質、水素添加リン脂質、牛乳由来リン脂質、リンテン、ホスファチジルコリン(レシチン)、ホスファチジルセリン等の単独あるいは組み合わせが使用可能であるが、特に好ましくはリゾレシチンである。非イオン界面活性剤としては、分子量 500~15000のポ

リオキシエチレンーポリオキシブロピレンブロック共重合体(例えば、ブルロニックF-68)、分子量1000~1000のポリアルキレングリコール、分子量1000~2000のポリオキシアルキレン共重合体、硬化ヒマシ油ポリオキシアルキレン誘導体、ヒマシ油ポリオキシアルキレン誘導体、グリセリン脂肪をエステル、ボリグリセリン脂肪酸エステル、ソルビタン脂肪酸エステル、ボリオキシエチレンヒマシ油・硬化ヒマシ油、ポリオキシエチレンアルキルエーテル、ショ糖脂肪酸エステル等の単独あるいは組み合わせが好適に使用可能であるが、これらに限定されるものではない。

【〇〇17】高度不飽和脂肪酸又はその誘導体の乳剤中 における含有量は、摂取目的、摂取対象となる人の年齢 差等によって変動するが、O. OO1~5%(W/ V)、好ましくはO. 01~5% (W/V) である。ゴ マ油、綿実油等のその他の配合油を使用する場合、その 含有量は同じくO. OO1%~10%(W/V)、好ま しくはO. O1~5% (W/V) である。乳化剤につい ては前記のとおりである。分散媒としての水中に加える 水溶性抗酸化剤の添加量はO. 001~10%(W/ V)、好ましくはO. O1~5%(W/V)である。水 溶性抗酸化剤は、高度不飽和脂肪酸又はその誘導体に対 し、10~500% (W/W)、好ましくは50~20 0% (W/W) 使用するのが好ましい。また、油溶性抗 酸化剤としての配合油(ゴマ油、綿実油、しそ油)の配 合量は乳剤に対し0.001~10%(W/V)、好ま しくはO. 01~5% (W/V) で、ビタミンE等の油 溶性抗酸化剤を使用する場合、0.00001~10% (W/V) 添加すればよい。

【0018】その他、これらのエマルションを含有する 水溶液は必要に応じてヒト及び動物が摂取したときに悪 影響を及ぼさない添加物、具体的には例えばカルシウム 剤、ビタミン剤、アミノ酸、鉄剤等の強化剤;過酸化水 素、次亜塩素酸、さらし粉等の殺菌料;保存料;グルタ ミン酸ナトリウム、イノシン酸ナトリウム等の調味料: ショ糖、ブドウ糖、果糖、マルチトール、アスパルチル フェニルアラニンメチルエステル、ナリンギンジヒドロ カルコン、グリチルリチン、フィロズルチン、ステビオ シド等の甘味料:着色料:エステル類等の着香料:亜硫 酸ナトリウム等の漂白剤;クエン酸等の酸味料;メチル セルロース、デンプングリコール酸ナトリウム等の糊 料;消化剤;品質改良剤;エタノール等のアルコール 類;防腐剤;カリウム、ナトリウム、マグネシウム、カ ルシウム、塩素等の各種イオンを含む水;リン酸、ニコ チン酸、コンドロイチン硫酸等のそれぞれ純粋な酸又は それらの塩を含む水等を添加してもよい。又、これらの 添加物を水溶液中に添加した後に乳化液を混合してもよ く、乳化液を水溶液に混合するのと共に添加してもよ く、乳化液を水溶液に混合した後に添加してもよい。以 下に実施例を挙げて本発明を具体的に述べるが本発明は

実施例のみに限定されないことは勿論である。又、実施 例に用いた%はすべて重量%である。

[0019]

【実施例】

製造例1

ドコサヘキサエン酸(DHA)30%、エイコサペンタエン酸(EPA)9%を含有する魚油(ハリマ化成社製)100gを、リゾレシチン2%、ポリグリセリン脂肪酸エステル4%を含有した水溶液4900gと共にホモミキサー(10000回転/分、5分)を用いて乳化することにより0/W型乳化液を得た。更に、この乳化液100gを精製水4500mlに希釈溶解させてDHA乳剤を得た。

【0020】実施例1

精製水4500mlの代わりにアスコルビン酸(ビタミンC)を50g、又は100g含有する精製水4500ml、エリソルビン酸(isoービタミンC)を50g、又は100g含有する精製水4500mlを用いる点以外は製造例1と同様にして、アスコルビン酸を約1%、約2%、エリソルビン酸を約1%、約2%含有する4種のDHA乳剤を得た。

【0021】製造例2

ドコサヘキサエン酸 (DHA) 30%、エイコサペンタエン酸 (EPA) 9%を含有する魚油 (ハリマ化成社製) 50g、約70%αーリノレン酸含有シソ油50g、ゴマ油100gを混合して均質化した後、更にこれにエアコートEC (抗酸化剤:ビタミンE、ビタミンCエステル含有) 2.5gを混合して油相となし、これをリゾレシチン2%、ポリグリセリン脂肪酸エステル4%を含有した水溶液4800gと共にホモミキサー(1000回転/分、5分)を用いて乳化することにより0/W型乳化液を得た。更に、この乳化液100gを精製水4500mlに希釈溶解させて、DHA乳剤を得た。

【〇〇22】実施例2

精製水4500m Iの代わりにアスコルビン酸(ビタミンC)を50g、又は100g含有する精製水4500m I、エリソルビン酸を50g、又は100g含有する精製水4500m Iを用いる点以外は製造例2と同様にして、アスコルビン酸を約1%、約2%、エリソルビン酸を約1%、約2%含有する4種のDHA乳剤を得た。【0023】試験例

上記製造例1乃至2及び実施例1乃至2に従って得られ

た各種乳剤を60℃恒温器中に保存し、それぞれの乳剤 中に含まれるDHA及びEPAの安定性を検討した。乳 剤中のDHA及びEPA含有量をガスクロマトグラフィ 一によって測定し、その結果を第1図乃至第4図に示し た。本乳化剤中のDHA及びEPAの定量は、ドコサヘ キサエン酸及びエイコサペンタエン酸をメチルエステル 化し、ガスクロマトグラフ法で分析した。試料2mlを 正確に量り取り、1/2規定水酸化ナトリウムーメタノ ール溶液を5ml加え、80℃で10分間加熱振とう し、冷却後三フッ化ホウ素ーメタノール(51%)試薬 2mlを加え、メチルエステル化処理したものを試料溶 液とした。別に、ドコサヘキサエン酸メチルエステル約 15mg、エイコサペンタエン酸メチルエステル約5m gを精密に量り、ヘキサンを加えて正確に250mlと した。この液2mlを正確に量り取り、内標準溶液2m Iを正確に加えて標準溶液とした。試料溶液及び標準溶 液 2 μ 1 につき、5%フェニルー95%メチルシリコー ン液相カラム(30m×0.25mmφ)(J&W社 製) を用い、カラム温度200~250°(0.5℃/ 分)、検出はフレイムアイオニダイション ディテクタ 一 (F. I. D) で行った。尚、各図は、乳化直後のD HA及びEPA含有量を100%とし、その後、経時的 なDHA及びEPAの含有量%を示したものである。

【0024】第1図は、製造例1及び実施例1に従って 得られた乳剤のDHA安定性を示す図であり、第2図 は、製造例1、製造例2、実施例1及び実施例2に従っ て得られた乳剤のDHA安定性を示す図であり、第3図 は、製造例1及び実施例1に従って得られた乳剤のEP A安定性を示す図であり、第4図は、製造例1、製造例 2、実施例1及び実施例2に従って得られた乳剤のEP A安定性を示す図であり、第5図は、製造例1及び実施 例1に従って得られた乳剤のDHA及びEPA安定性を 半減期で表した図である。第6図は、製造例1、製造例 2、実施例1及び実施例2に従って得られた乳剤のDH A及びEPA安定性を半減期で表した図である。尚、第 5図の半減期は第1図又は第3図におけるDHA又はE PA残存率/時間の勾配に基づいて外挿法により求めた 値である。第6図の半減期は第2図又は第4図から第5 図と同様に求めた値である。尚、参考までに各製造例及 び実施例における組成を第1表に示す。

[0025]

【表 1】

第 1 表

	高度不飽和脂肪酸	乳化剤	水溶性抗酸化剂	油溶性抗酸化劑
製造例1 (比較例)	魚油100g	リゾレシチン2% ポリグリセリン脂 肪酸エステル4%	無添加	無添加
实施例1	*	,	① V.C 50g(約1%) ② V.C 100g(約2%) ③iso.50g(約1%) ④iso.100g(約2%)	"
製造例2 (比較例)	魚泊50g しそ油50g	,	無添加	V.E V.Cエステル 2.5g ゴマ油100g
実施例2	4	4	①V.C 50g(約1%) ②V.C 100g(約2%) ③iso.50g(約1%) ④iso.100g(約2%)	"

V.C はビタミンC、V.E はビタミンE、isoはエリソルビン酸を意味する。

[0026]

【発明の効果】上記試験結果によれば、油相中に抗酸化剤を配合するだけでは良好な安定性が得られず、水相中に抗酸化剤を配合することによって初めて高度の安定性が得られることが明らかである。即ち、本発明によれば、高度不飽和脂肪酸又はその誘導体からなる油成分を分散相としてなる〇/W型乳化液において、分散媒としての水中に水溶性の抗酸化剤を添加し、更に必要に応じて高度不飽和脂肪酸を含有する油成分中にも油溶性の抗酸化剤を含有せしめることにより、極めて長時間(DHAの半減期については1年半以上、EPAの半減期については10年以上)にわたり高度不飽和脂肪酸の酸化が抑制された。

【図面の簡単な説明】

【図1】 製造例1及び実施例1に従って得られた乳剤のDHA安定性を示す説明図。

【図2】 製造例2及び実施例2に従って得られた乳剤のDHA安定性を示す説明図。

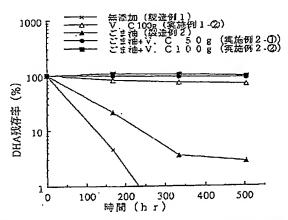
【図3】 製造例1及び実施例1に従って得られた乳剤のEPA安定性を示す説明図。

【図4】 製造例2及び実施例2に従って得られた乳剤のEPA安定性を示す説明図。

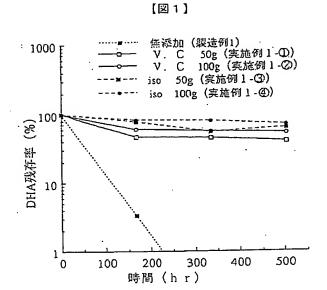
【図5】 製造例1及び実施例1に従って得られた乳剤のDHA及びEPAの半減期を示す説明図。

【図6】 製造例1、製造例2、実施例1及び実施例2に従って得られた乳剤のDHA及びEPAの半減期を示す説明図。

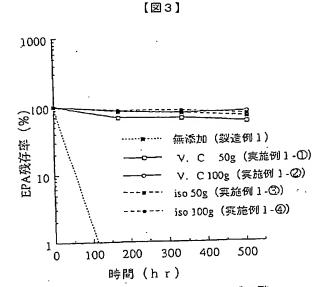
[図2]



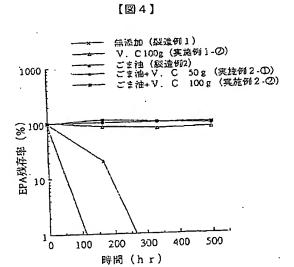
第2図:ゴマ油を併用したときのDHA安定性試験。



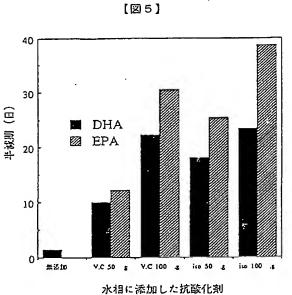
第1図:ビタミンCおよびエリソルビン酸 添加によるDHA安定性試験



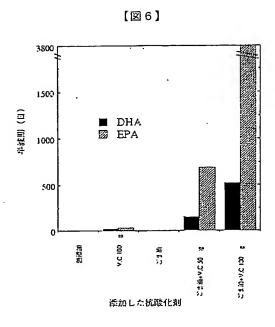
第3図:ビタミンCおよびエリソルビン酸 添加によるEPA安定性試験



第 4 図:ごま油を併用したときのEPA安定性試験



水溶性抗酸化剤の高度不飽和脂肪酸の 半減期に与える影響



水溶性抗酸化剤に油溶性抗酸化剤を 併用したときの高度不飽和脂肪酸の半減期

フロントページの続き

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